

JAN 11 2008

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Attorneys for Defendant In Hyuk Kim

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF GUAM FOR THE TERRITORY OF GUAM

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff.

VS.

MI KYUNG BOSLEY, aka Mi Kyung Park, and IN HYUK KIM, aka Dominic,

Defendants.

CRIMINAL CASE NO. 07-00064

DEFENDANT IN HYUK KIM'S REPLY **GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE TO** MOTION TO SUPPRESS STATEMENTS OF CO-DEFENDANT MI KYUNG BOSLEY

COMES NOW Defendant In Hyuk Kim and respectfully submits his Reply to the Government's Response to the Motion to Suppress co-Defendant Mi Kyung Bosley's pretrial statements.

In Defendant In Hyuk Kim's ("Defendant") Motion to Suppress, Defendant moves to exclude the pretrial statements of co-Defendant Mi Kyung Bosley ("Bosley") pursuant to the United States Supreme Court's holding in Bruton v. United States, 391 U.S. 123, 88 S. Ct. 1620, 20 L. Ed. 2d 476 (1968). The Government, in response, has raised absolutely no argument against exclusion under Bruton. Therefore, the Government consequently concedes to exclusion under Bruton.

While the Government does not challenge Defendant's Bruton argument, it does contend that Bosley's pretrial statements made during the course of the conspiracy are admissible under

the co-conspirator exception to hearsay in Federal Rule of Evidence 801(d)(2)(E). As the Government states in its Response, before admitting into evidence a statement of a co-conspirator, the government must prove the existence of a conspiracy by establishing a prima facie case through the introduction of substantial independent evidence other than the contested hearsay. (Gov't's Response at 6 (citing <u>United States v. Layton</u>, 720 F. 2d 548, 555 (9th Cir. 1983); <u>United States v. Perez</u>, 658 F. 2d 654, 658 (9th Cir. 1981)). "[T]he court must have independent evidence of the conspiracy and of the defendant's connection to it, and must conclude that the statement was made both during and in furtherance of the conspiracy." <u>Layton</u>, 720 F. 2d at 555.

Here, the Government asserts that there is independent evidence to show the existence of a conspiracy and the defendant's connection to it: "the two meetings at King's, her [Bosley's] subsequent rendezvous with the defendant at the Mai'ana Hotel, and the defendant's own statements, which he made at King's on January 16." However, none of this independent evidence establishes either a conspiracy or Defendant's connection to one.

First, the two meetings at King's between the Government's informant and Bosley neither show the existence of a conspiracy nor Defendant's connection to a conspiracy. Both meetings allegedly occurred between Bosley and a Government informant (or "cooperating defendant"). As a conspiracy requires an agreement between at least two individuals to commit a crime and the agreement cannot be established with evidence between one alleged conspirator and a government informant, United States v. Lo., 447 F. 3d 1212, 1225 (9th Cir. 2006), the meetings fail to establish the existence of a conspiracy and Defendant's connection to a conspiracy.

Second, the alleged meeting between Bosley and Defendant at the Mai'ana Hotel fails to show evidence of a conspiracy nor Defendant's connection to a conspiracy. A defendant's mere

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